

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
Worcestershire
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
Phone 87.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 18,721. 號一十二零百七千八萬一第 日四十月四年午戊

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 23RD, 1918. 四拜禮 號三十二月五年七國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER.

BREWED AND BOTTLED

by

S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INFORMATION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
1898

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1918.

1898

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 9.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.
9.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
11.45 p.m. to 12.45 a.m.	Every Half-Hour.
12.45 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 7.30 " "	" " " "
7.30 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 10.30 " "	" " " "
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " to 12.30 " "	" " " "
12.30 " to 1.00 " "	" " " "
1.00 " to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "</

INTIMATIONS

ALLISON PIANOS

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

26-4

Nature has created

two unfailing agents of coolness to off-set
Summer heat—wind and wave.

The ingenuity of man has evolved the third—

B. V. D.

Wear this loose fitting underwear and you're
more comfortable and competent for anything
on the day's slate from work to play.

NEW STOCK OF SHIRTS, DRAWERS AND UNION SUITS.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR

in Boxes 25 & 52.

REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR

AND FAULTLESS BURNING

in Boxes of 50 & 25.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1361]

THEATRE ROYAL.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

PRESENTS

THE FRAWLEY COY.

IN A SERIES OF NEW AND CURRENT SUCCESSES

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

"THE BOOMERANG."

FRIDAY,
MAY 24TH.

"TIGER ROSE"

SATURDAY,
MAY 25TH.

"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"

MONDAY,
MAY 27TH.

"CHEATING CHEATERS."

TUESDAY,
MAY 28TH.

"THE GREAT DIVIDE"

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

RIVER CRAFT IN THE
MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in Mesopotamia has from the first been dependent upon river transport. The Tigris and the Euphrates, flowing down from Upper Mesopotamia to near Basra, where they unite and enter the Persian Gulf in one stream, known as the Shat-el-Arab, are practically the only means of communication in this difficult country, and, consequently, in our advance beyond Baghdad the organisation of transport on these rivers has been of paramount importance. Neither the Tigris nor the Euphrates are easy rivers to navigate. The current is rapid, sometimes flowing as fast as 5 knots an hour, whilst the river courses bend and twist in a manner which makes it difficult to prevent a vessel going aground in negotiating the corners. The depth of the river varies greatly in the wet and the dry seasons; sometimes vessels drawing 7 feet of water can reach Baghdad, but in the dry season a vessel drawing more than 3 feet 6 inches could not be certain of getting so far. These natural difficulties have not been reduced by the Turkish methods of river administration. Irrigation canals have been cut into both rivers without discrimination, and the natural variety in the depth of the stream has thus been accentuated. The Turks allowed haws to form at several points, and dredging operations were never undertaken; wharves and docking facilities are either of a primitive character or entirely absent. Consequently, when we began operations in the Persian Gulf, one of the first steps taken was to set up proper authorities for port administration and river conservancy; piers and docks had to be built, cranes and dredgers brought from India, and elsewhere; in fact, the accumulated neglect of years had to be remedied in a few weeks.

Special craft are necessary to maintain communications at all seasons on these difficult streams. The native craft, Mahellahs, Bellams, and the little coracles known as Quffehs, in which both rivers and Shat-el-Arab abound, are not very suitable for military purposes, though they have been used to a limited extent for carrying stores. These boats are either poled or sailed with a rough sail placed far forward in the bows. Their progress is consequently slow, and dependent on wind and tide. Craft of this character carry cargoes of from ten to a hundred tons, and sometimes as many as sixty passengers; their crews consist of three to eight Arab boatmen, whose ideas of boatmanship resemble closely those of the Thames holiday-maker.

Before the war there were few steamers or launches running in Mesopotamia. An English firm had for many years run a service of small steamers, from Basra to Baghdad, and their experience proved invaluable to the Military authorities. Several steamers belonging to this firm were used as transports, and at first attempts were also made to use vessels which had been running on the Indian rivers. Some half-dozen Thames steamers were also brought from England and did good service.

A striking feature of the river transport arrangements in Mesopotamia has been the organisation of the hospital service for evacuating wounded down the rivers. Advanced dressing-stations are established on the river banks, quite close to the front line, from which the wounded are carried down on stretchers, or in motor ambulances. From these dressing-stations they are taken in motor launches to field ambulances lower down the river, whence they are carried on larger steamers to the Casualty Clearing Stations, and so ultimately back to the base hospitals at Basra. As far as possible it is arranged that the wounded shall not have to be taken from their stretchers and placed in cots on the steamers and launches. The deck space is kept as clear as possible, and the men are carried straight on to the ship, where they remain on their stretchers until they are carried off again at the end of the journey.

Motor launches for carrying wounded were first taken to Mesopotamia at the end of 1915, and there are now many in commission. The striking efficiency of their work was well illustrated in February, 1917, in the fighting at Samarra. Nearly all the wounded from this battle were evacuated in this manner, and the fact that most of the work had to be done by night, with the stream running at 5 miles an hour, makes this achievement the more remarkable. By the end of January, 1917, the Red Cross launches had carried many cases, and had travelled many miles of river, sometimes doing trips under their own power. A good description of these launches is given by Sir Arthur Lawley, of the Red Cross Society: "Two or three different types of launch are in service, according to the work for which they are intended; but the majority are forty-foot launches with a speed of 8-10 knots and one engine of from 20-40 h.p., fitted right forward in a cabin just large enough to provide sleeping-berths for the two drivers, who, as a rule, sleep in their boats. The rest of the launch is open. Ordinarily the accommodation is for 36 sitting cases, or 8 stretchers and 16 sitting cases; though as many as 56 sitting cases have actually been carried in one trip. Substantial double awnings and side curtains protect the patients from the terrific heat of the sun's rays in the summer months."

In addition to the transports and hospital ships, gunboats have taken part with great success in the Mesopotamia operations. During the advance to Kut and Baghdad in February and March, 1917, we had some 16 gunboats on the Tigris. These boats are armed with heavy and light guns, pom-poms and Maxim's, and carry a crew of about 4 officers and 40 men. In the fighting at Samarra in February, 1917, they joined in the bombardment of the Turkish positions, and afterwards pushed on up the river, shelling the retreating Turks. On February 24th, the gunboat squadron entered Kut-el-Amara, and on

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICA'S WORK IN THE
WAR.

A YEAR'S GREAT RECORD.

The following is a summarised epitome of what America has accomplished in one year since her entry into the war:

The total estimated expense of the United States Government in the year, exclusive of loans to the Allies, amounts to \$12,067,273,679. The United States army has increased from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 men. The total appropriation for the War Department amount to \$7,494,771,750. The withdrawals from Treasury by the War Department from June 1st to March 31st were \$8,900,761,907. The navy's strength to-day is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 men, against 4,792 officers and 77,046 men a year ago. The total number of persons in the navy establishment now exceeds 425,000. The estimated total expenditure of the navy in the year amount to \$1,881,000,800. The total navy appropriations, real and pending, amount to \$3,333,171,665.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling twenty-eight days after the declaration of war. The first contingent of the expeditionary forces landed at a French port eighty-eight days after America had declared war. The first American troops received their baptism of fire 187 days after war was declared. American troops permanently took over a part of the firing line as an American sector in January. There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as there were a year ago.

MOBILISING THE ARMY.

Less than three weeks after the enactment of the select service law 10,000,000 men presented themselves for active duty. The cost of mobilising the select service army amounts to \$10,000,000. During the twelve months the army hospitals have increased in number from seven to sixty-three, and the beds from 5,000 to 58,400. Six new battleships of 41,500 tons, the largest in the world, have been ordered and designed. The air personnel has been increased from 65 officers and 1,120 men to 100 times that number in the first year of the war. Two powder plants, at a cost of \$45,000,000 each, are under construction. The repair of 109 interned German ships, partially wrecked by the crews, has added more than 700,000 tons to the available naval and merchant tonnage. Up to February 20th the Director-General of Military Railroads had placed orders for railway supplies valued at \$149,000,000. For training troops in cantonments 1,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition had been bought. Several hundred submarine chasers have been built since the declaration of war and delivered to the navy by thirty-one private establishments and six navy yards. A thousand trained pigeons have been sent to France by the signal corps. Over twenty firms are producing engines, and more than 400 are producing spare parts. The naval training camps have a capacity in the summer for 102,000 men and for 94,000 men in the winter. Some 300 woolen mills are working on army contracts. The army has ordered 20,000,000 pairs of shoes. The Treasury Department had floated \$3,616,532,300 of subscriptions to Liberty bonds up to the end of 1917. Loans totalling \$9,882,000,000 had been made to the co-belligerent nations.

Congress has authorised \$2,034,000,000, of which \$1,131,000,000 have been appropriated for the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation. On March 1st \$363,247,953 of this sum had been expended. The Emergency Fleet Corporation had requisitioned on March 1st 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships of an aggregate dead weight tonnage of 8,954,508 tons. It had let contracts for 400 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 7,715,000 deadweight tons.

The total deaths in the army from April 6th, 1917, to March 14th, 1918, from all causes, reported by the Adjutant-General's Office, were 1,191. Of this number 122 were killed in action and 237 died or were lost at sea. The total number of wounded in action was 104; 35 were missing; 28 had been captured. The casualties of the navy and marine corps from April 7th to December 31st, 1917, include five naval officers and 139 enlisted men killed or died from wounds.

Machine-guns are being produced at a rate of 225,000 a year; 34in. guns are being produced at a rate of 15,000 a year. The United States is now producing battleplanes of the latest type, equipped with Liberty motors. Five thousand youths are studying radio-telegraphy at two naval schools.

The following days advanced in front of the Army to Baghdad, which was reached on March 11th, after heavy fighting, in which we had the satisfaction of retaking a gunboat which the Turks had captured from us during the retreat from Ctesiphon in 1915, as well as other Turkish steamers.

Facilities for keeping all these vessels in repair, as well as erecting shops for re-constructing vessels brought out in sections, have naturally had to be provided on a considerable scale at the base ports. Engineering shops and plant of all kinds have had to be brought out from England and India, a motor repairing dockyard has been established, and an inspector of motor-boats has been appointed to give special advice on the motor-boat services.

It is impossible, in the compass of this short article to convey an adequate impression of the work which has been done on the shores of the Shat-el-Arab. Docks and wharves have sprung up with incredible rapidity; first-class machinery and plant have been brought from Europe and have now been working for many months. In fact, when the war is over, a neglected and languishing Eastern harbour will have been converted into a first-class port judged by European standards.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG WAO SAN PO."]

CANTON, May 22nd.

A PROJECTED LOAN.
It is said that the authorities are negotiating for a loan of \$20,000,000 from certain British, French, and American merchants on the security of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, though elected a Controller of the Confederation Government, has decided to refuse the appointment. It is said that he will leave Canton shortly, and proceed via Japan to America. Dr. Sun has handed the seal of the Generalissimo to the Special Parliament, and ordered his recruiting officers to disband all the "People's Army."

CHINA BANK NOTES.

Several official exchange bureaux have been established, where any person may change China Bank notes at their face value to a total of not more than \$100. The gunboat *Kueng Hoi* is to be sold by public auction, and the proceeds will be utilised for the purpose of maintaining the note issue.

STRIKE IN THE ARSENAL.

The workmen of the Canton arsenal stopped their work on the 18th inst., owing to delay in paying their wages. They have now been paid, and, after explanations, resumed work.

LUNG'S TROOPS IN LUI CHOW.

It is reported that a large gunboat, full of military supplies, arrived at Hoi Hong (near Lui Chow) on the 19th inst. Several small gunboats and large junks, also, have been seen sailing to Hoi Hong recently. It is said that Lung's troops there are now well supplied and will renew their attack on the Canton forces.

SPORT.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Only two matches were played yesterday in the Hongkong C.C. Tournament.

In the Handicap Singles "A" N. E. Kent (owes 3/6) beat A. Morse (reca. 4/0) 7-5; 14-12. As the scores indicate, the match was well contested. In the second set, especially, some very clever play was witnessed. The Handicap doubles between E. Thomas and G. S. Archbutt (rec. 2/6) and H. A. Nisbet and Major Hammond (owe 15) was won easily by the latter pair by 6-0; 6-0.

RESULTS OF DRINK CONTROL

COMPARISON WITH AMERICA.

Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the Liquor Control Board, contributes to the *Observer* a statement in which he outlines the efforts made to deal with the drink problem in Great Britain during the period of the war, and compares the results with those achieved by similar action in the United States. Appended are extracts:

"We can claim in this country," he said, "to have made more rapid progress towards the solution of the drink problem than any country in the world. We can claim further to be on a more durable basis, because the restrictions imposed have not created any tendency among the public to resort to drugs or worse alternatives. The position of the drink problem here and the control of the alcohol trade has not been fully understood on the other side of the Atlantic. Let us compare existing conditions. As regards the manufacture of spirits for potable purposes, that has been stopped both here and in the United States. Consumption of old stocks is apparently allowed in the States without restriction, except in special prohibition areas, whereas in the United Kingdom the quantity released from bond is restricted to 50 per cent. of the amount cleared in 1916, which had already been reduced far below the pre-war level.

"With regard to beer, in the United States the materials used have been reduced to about 70 per cent. of the pre-war figures. Here they have been reduced to below 40 per cent. Approximately 63 per cent. of the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the United States live in prohibition areas, and outside of these areas no war restrictions appear to have been imposed, except as regards sales to soldiers. In the United Kingdom 38,000,000 out of 45,000,000 inhabitants—that is 84 per cent.—live in areas under the Control Board regulations. This means that in the non-prohibition areas of the United States sale continues apparently on a pre-war basis except as regards sales to troops, whereas in the controlled areas of the United Kingdom it is only permitted under severe restrictions as to time of sale, shortened hours, and numerous other safeguards against temptations to excessive drinking.

"It will thus be seen that this country has certainly not been behind the United States in imposing restrictions framed to diminish intemperance and excess. Personally, I see no call for—and no justification of—any more severe measures than those in force. Indeed, I am convinced that greater severity in the past would have meant less progress and less efficiency. Had we gone further, we should have achieved less. With regard to American soldiers and sailors here, all reports agree that their conduct has been exemplary."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE
"BISLEY."

The following are the entries for the Team and Individual contests to be fired at King's Park Range on Empire Day, commencing at 9.45 a.m. sharp:—

H.K.S.B.R.G.A.—1, Capt. Harris; 2, Havildar Major Mangal Singh; 3, 2nd Lieut. Wilcox; 4, Actg. Naik Indar Singh.

18th Infantry.—5, Jemadar Fateh Muht Khan; 6, Naik Imamuddin Khan; 7, Drummer Rulya Khan; 8, Sepoy Akbar Hussain Khan.

Royal Navy.—9, Mr. Crane, Master-at-Arms; 10, P. O. McClelland; 11, Stoker P. O. Loach; 12, Leading Stoker Murray.

Dockyard Defence Corps.—13, Petty Officer Elson; 14, Petty Officer Wright; 15, Leading Seaman Brock; 16, Seaman Deane.

74th Punjab.—17, Havildar Nand Singh; 18, Naik Naranjan Singh; 19, L/Naik Alam Din; 20, Naik Kasila.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team A).—21, S.M.S. Mackay; 22, Corporal Grimes; 23, L/Cpl. Goodman; 24, Pte. A. Jenkins.

Royal Engineers.—25, Lieut. Bryant; 26, Staff Sergt. Barclay; 27, Sergt. McGregor; 28, Sapper Powell.

Royal Marines.—29, Sergt. Watling; 30, Pte. Dougherty; 31, Pte. Kelly; 32, Pte. Biggs.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—33, Captain Novill; 34, Sergt-Major Heath; 35, Master Gunner Bradley; 36, Master Gunner Hartree.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team B).—37, Sergt. Leach; 38, Sergt. Bannerman; 39, Cpl. Lyon; 40, Pte. Tolan.

H.K. Defence Corps (Artillery and Engineers).—41, Lieut. Hill; 42, Sergt. Manuk; 43, Cpl. Eldridge; 44, Gunner Sorby.

H.K. Police Reserve.—45, Asst-Supt. Franks; 46, Sergt-Major Roylance; 47, Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan; 48, Trooper Hodge.

H.K. Police.—49, Insp. J. Grant; 50, Arm-Sergt. Avenell; 51, Sgt. Grimmett; 52, Sergt. Marks.

It is to be regretted that, owing to insufficient practice, the 25th Middlesex will be unable to compete.

Competitors will be squadded as follows:—

No. 1 Squad—Nos. 1-10.
No. 2 Squad—Nos. 11-20.
No. 3 Squad—Nos. 21-30.
No. 4 Squad—Nos. 31-40.
No. 5 Squad—Nos. 41-52.

No. 1 Squad must report to the Squadding Officer (Chief Inspector Chicheen) at the 200 yards firing-point at 9.40 a.m. sharp.

Instead of allowing 30 seconds from the time the signalling disc or flag is lowered within which to fire a shot, Condition 21 is altered to read:—The time allowed for each shot in deliberate practice is 20 seconds from the time the competitor is ready to fire.

Any Officers of H.M. Services attending the meeting as spectators, as well as all competitors and range officials, are invited to tiffin on the range. Drinks will be provided on cash payment only.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

PARADES.

Units will parade at Central Station at 8.45 p.m., uniform, helmets and spikes.

Monday, May 27th—No. 2 Company.
Tuesday, May 28th—No. 3 Company.
Ambulance, and Buglers and Drummers.

Wednesday, May 29th—No. 1 Section.
Thursday, May 30th—No. 2 Platoon.
Friday, May 31st—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

STRENGTH.

P.-c. 143 Wai Yuen Tai is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

JOINED.

P.-c. 454 Lay to No. 1 Section.

By Order,
T. F. Hough,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, May 22nd, 1918.

WAR FILMS AT VICTORIA THEATRE.

Last night, at the Victoria Theatre, there was a large audience present, including H. E. the Governor, Lady May, and Sir William and Lady Rees-Davies, to witness an exhibition of war films. The films depicted the work of British women on the land, assisting in everything connected with the production of foodstuffs; the work at the Woolwich Arsenal, where thousands of men and women are employed in the manufacture of munitions, etc.; and the arrival of the first contingent of American troops in London. The exhibition concluded with Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous cartoons. The band of the 18th Infantry was in attendance and rendered a selection of appropriate music.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council—the first for the despatch of ordinary business since February 21st—will be held to-day at 2.30 p.m. Notice has been given of the following questions:—

PUBLIC SAFETY AT PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

[BY THE HON. MR. LAU CHU-PAK.]

Will the Government make arrangements to have all the permanent public places of amusement periodically examined as to their stability, and the adequacy or otherwise of the provision of fire-extinguishers and fire-extinguishing appliances?

Will the Government state what conditions they propose to impose to ensure the safety of the public in the case of temporary structures used as public places of amusement?

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

[BY THE HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.]

When did the Victoria Hospital on Barker Road cease taking in maternity cases? and for what reason was this decision come to?

How many infectious cases of disease have been taken into this Hospital during the fortnight ending March 9th?

Why are infectious cases imported into an area which was previously free from infectious diseases?

How many cases of Measles have been taken into the Victoria Hospital during the past 3 weeks and how many of these emanated from Kowloon?

Are such diseases as Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet-Fever, etc., notified diseases? and if not, will the Government take immediate steps to make them so?

Will the Government provide in the next Estimates for increasing materially the size of Victoria Hospital?

(a) Sell a portion of the present site of the "Government Civil Hospital" and with the proceeds erect:—

(b) A Hospital for Europeans in the Central district of Hongkong?

(c) A Branch Hospital for Europeans in Kowloon?

(d) Improve the present Lunatic Asylum?

THE POST OFFICE AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

[BY THE HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.]

Will the Government give instructions that the General Post Office shall remain open on all Bank holidays, other than Christmas Day and China New Year's day, until 12 o'clock noon for the despatch of mails?

THE RACE COURSE DISASTER.

[BY THE HON. MR. H. E. FOLLOE, K.C.]

In connection with the recent disaster at the Racecourse, which resulted in the death of over 570 persons,

(i) Is it the fact that the Coroner, near the close of his charge to the Jury, said as follows:—

"It would appear that this calamity was one which could most probably have been prevented by the exercise of foresight, and foresight which one might have reasonably expected before the event and which one certainly found it easy to expect after the event."

(ii) Is it the fact that the Jury, in their findings, specified certain neglects and omissions of duty on the part of the Public Works Department and the Police Department?

(iii) Is it the fact that the Jury recommended the making and enforcement by the Government of certain classes of regulations for the purpose of minimizing, so far as possible, the risk of a future recurrence of such a disaster?

If the answer to the last question is in the affirmative will the Government take early steps to pass the necessary Regulations, and in the framing of such Regulations, will the Government take special care to enact that certain definite Officials in the Government Service shall be personally responsible for seeing that such Regulations are carried out?

Will the Government also direct the early revision and the enforcement of all Regulations relating to the stability and construction of and overcrowding in and fire precautions in theatres and other places (including matchboxes) of public entertainment?

Will the Government state whether any, and if so, what Regulations exist for the inspection and testing of lifts in buildings? If there are no such Regulations, will the Government introduce such Regulations?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The orders of the day include the following:—

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Bill of Exchange Ordinance, 1845."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to require certain returns to be made by the Custodian of Enemy Property."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Smuggling Ordinance, 1900."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Malay States Ordinance, 1903."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to prohibit exhibitions, public performances, or offensive satires."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. WILLIAM REES-DAVIES, K.C.J.).]

THE WANCHAI MURDER.

PRISONER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The hearing was resumed, yesterday, in the case in which Sarro Din, a Javanese, was indicted for murdering another Javanese on April 18th at Wanchai.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.R.E. (Attorney-General), prosecuted, and Mr. R. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring) defended.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. H. P. Allgood, J. McCubbin, E. Ezra, A. C. Botelho, A. L. Bouet, E. Howard, and J. G. Garraway.

The principal witness in the case, who was in the company of deceased on the afternoon of the murder, contradicted, in his evidence on Tuesday, the statement he made at the Police Court that he saw the prisoner stab the deceased in the back and shoulder. He now said he only saw prisoner running away. He added that prisoner was drunk in the morning and afternoon.

In answer to Mr. Bellios, witness asserted that he only heard the sound of thumping, as if some person were throwing a load down on the ground.

His Lordship impressed upon the witness the importance of his admission, whereupon the witness again emphatically contradicted the statement to which he had just given utterance, and adhered to the former statement that he saw prisoner stab deceased and then run away.

His Lordship: You said that the prisoner was drunk in the morning and in the afternoon when he stabbed deceased and ran away?—Witness: Yes.

Have you seen him drunk?—No.

You take drinks yourself?—No.

It is customary for men on ships to take a few drinks when they go ashore?—No, I was not aware of that.

When you saw deceased fall you called out to the prisoner, "You have killed him"?—When I saw deceased fall I cried out.

Did he say anything?—No.

Did he run as soon as he saw deceased fall?—Yes.

Did he run fast?—Yes, fast.

Did you think he was running with the intention of escaping?—Yes, because he ran fast.

He was not too drunk to run fast?—Well, he ran pretty fast.

If he was drunk now could he have run at all?—Well, I saw that his face was red and arrived at the conclusion that he was drunk.

Now we know from the Doctor's evidence that deceased had five stab wounds in the back. You were walking quite close to deceased at the time. Why did you not arrest prisoner?—He ran away immediately.

It must take some time to inflict five stab wounds?—He did it very quickly.

You had another man with you?—Yes.

The prisoner made a statement at the Police Court that one of the other Javanese had informed him that deceased and yourself were waiting to assault prisoner. Why do you think this man would inform prisoner if it were not true?—I don't know.

Is there any truth in it?—None at all.

The Attorney-General: Your Lordship will remember that the other witness emphatically denied prisoner's assertion.

His Lordship then went on to read a statement made by the prisoner at the Police Court, in which he said that, being informed that the principal witness, deceased, and another man were waiting for an opportunity to molest him, he armed himself with a knife and hid behind the room door. He noticed the principal witness and deceased coming, and, being afraid of the former, who had terrified all his shipmates, prisoner rushed out. He stabbed deceased several times. His Lordship wished to know from witness why the men were afraid of him.

Witness replied that the reason was due to his being rather smart at his work, and also being able to command labour.

Why, then, did prisoner select deceased?—I don't know.

Was it because deceased knocked him downstairs?—I don't know.

Mr. R. E. Bellios, addressing the jury for the defence, said that despite the fact that Mohammedans were forbidden by their religion from indulging in

alcoholic beverages yet it stood to reason that when men met at a party they would partake of spirits on the understanding that their doing so should not be divulged. Well, the prisoner and his friends came ashore and did indulge in drink, after which they gambled. There was a row in the place, and prisoner was ejected by the deceased. Prisoner was later informed by another man that two men were waiting to molest him, and, being terrified at this, he armed himself with a knife. It was quite possible that all the men were drunk at the time. He submitted that the principal witness was nothing less than a bully. The jury must bear in mind that when prisoner stabbed deceased he was under the influence of drink, and, also, that he was in mortal terror of his life. He asked the jury to bring in a verdict of manslaughter with a strong recommendation for mercy.

The Attorney-General said there were three defences offered in the case.

In the first instance the prisoner said he was not aware that he was breaking the laws of Hongkong by killing one of his own countrymen, from which it could be inferred that a murder would be countenanced in his own country. Such a thing was not possible in a civilized country, or even in a semi-civilized country. The man, although having cause for annoyance during the earlier part of the morning, had plenty of time to cool down, but, instead, he waited for his victim and killed him. The second defence was that the man was in great fear, but not a word of this was mentioned at the hospital. No such complaint was even made to the Police when they went to the place in the afternoon. In fact, the prisoner's mind at that time was in a state of treachery. On his own showing, the prisoner started the quarrel, and he only spoke of being afraid when at the Police Court, after having had time to invent the statement. The third defence was that prisoner was drunk at the time. It was rather a difficult defence. It was confined to two statements, made by the principal witness and another man. Mohammedans were reluctant to charge their co-religionists with being drunk. Prisoner, however, did not mention a word at the Police Station about being drunk, and the Police stated that he was not under the influence of liquor. Counsel submitted that it was a case of ungoverned rage. The man felt the indignity of being turned out of a house, brooded over it, and three hours later committed the murder.

His Lordship pointed out that, according to law, a man who was drunk became so voluntarily, and was responsible for any crime he committed.

The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a unanimous verdict of "Guilty of murder."

His Lordship accordingly passed sentence of death.

DISOBEYING AN ORDER OF BANISHMENT.

Chu Kong pleaded guilty to returning from banishment.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted.

It was stated that the prisoner was arrested in April, in connection with another charge, and it was then found that he had been twice banished for life.

The first occasion was on November 3rd, 1916, and he returned on 25th July, 1916, when he committed a larceny and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

Prisoner said he was sent to Canton, where he had no relatives or friends. He found it difficult to live as he had no money.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to two years' hard labour.

Chan Shing, alias Chan Si, pleaded guilty to returning from banishment.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said prisoner had been banished four times, the last time for life. He had, however, persistently returned. On one occasion he committed a larceny and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Prisoner said he came to Hongkong with the intention of removing some goods.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to three years' hard labour.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Keang Kam and Lo Nam pleaded guilty to robbery with violence.

The Crown Solicitor, who said that on the night of April 26th a richa coolie was going to the village of Tsat Tse

Mui when he noticed three men concealed behind a bush. The men, who were armed with knives, stopped him, pushed him down, and robbed him. They then went away, but were stopped by an Indian constable, who arrested one of them. The other two attempted to escape, but another constable, who was near at the time, arrested the second man. The third man escaped. When the men were searched a purse, containing \$1 and some odd cents, was found on one and a knife on the other.

Prisoners stated that they were hungry and asked the richa coolie to give them money to purchase rice. He refused, so they took it from him by force.

His Lordship passed sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in each case.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PUISNE JUDGE (MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ).]

THE YEE WO STREET MURDER.

PRISONER FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

The hearing of the case in which Pun Lum, alias Kai Ka Lam, is indicted for the murder of Lai Man, at 43, Yee Wo Street on March 30th last, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared to prosecute for the Crown, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada) appeared for the defence.

The following comprised the jury:—Messrs. J. Hooper, T. C. Nixon, J. H. Donnithorne, W. P. Nelson, C. A. Franco, G. Stark and C. R. M. Young.

Mr. Alabaster, addressing the jury, said they must be absolutely satisfied from the evidence that the accused was guilty of the murder. If there was any doubt that must be to the benefit of the prisoner. He thought the jury would be of opinion that the Crown had absolutely failed to make good its case. It was undoubtedly a case of murder, but if they examined the probabilities they would see that the murder was probably the work of one man, with one instrument. One man had been tried for the murder, was convicted and now stood under sentence of death. In the case of that man there was a motive, a poor one, but there was a motive, nevertheless—the greed of money. There was some money due to deceased—a fact which was known to the condemned man—and this money was found on him. Prisoner did not draw the money, and there was no motive in his case which could be suggested.

Mr. Jenkin said prisoner's defence was a two-fold one, the first being an alibi, a common defence, but one which needed proving; and the second a direct accusation against the other man that he was solely concerned in the murder. In both of these defences he had miserably failed. Witnesses for prisoner had been called, but had failed to substantiate the story which he asked them to believe.

The jury, after an absence of five minutes, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

ARMED ROBBERY AT WANCHAI.

INMATES HELD UP WITH DUMMY PISTOL.

CHINESE ADMIRAL AMONG THE DEFENDANTS.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, seven Chinese were charged with committing an armed robbery at No. 7, Wood Road, on Saturday last, and stealing property valued at \$2,500.

The prosecution alleged that the men gained an entrance into the house by saying that they were postmen and that they later held up the inmates with dummy pistols. The inmates were gagged and bound and the house ransacked. The men all got away, but later were arrested.

Two of the defendants admitted the offence.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared to defend another man, and in asking for an adjournment also asked for bail to be granted.

Inspector Sim stated that he had been instructed to oppose bail.

Mr. Wolfe remanded all the defendants for one week, refusing bail.

Another Chinese was charged with aiding and abetting the others.

Mr. Palmer Johnson, who appeared for him, stated that the man was an assistant to the commander of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and was needed at the office. The commander was prepared to stand as security and was willing to put up \$5,000 bail.

Mr. Wolfe fixed bail at \$5,000.

Another man was charged with a similar offence. It was stated by Inspector Sim that the man with others had rehearsed the whole robbery in Shanghai Street, Yau-mat. The man was one of Lung Cheong's men—in fact, was an Admiral in his boat.

The case was remanded for a week without bail.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

SLEEPING SUITS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR L. C. & CO. IN THE GENUINE "AERTEX" CELLULAR TROPICAL WEIGHT CLOTH.

WEARERS OF "AERTEX" CELLULAR ARE REMARKABLY FREE FROM COLD AND CHILLS.

THE SUITS ARE FINISHED WITH HALF LENGTH SLEEVES AND LEGS, NO COLLAR AND OPEN AT NECK.

THE IDEAL SLEEPING SUIT FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ALL SIZES IN PLAIN WHITE.

\$6.50 per suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

Makes Boiler Cleaning Easy

MEXICAN BOILER GRAPHITE

"Makes Boiler Cleaning Easy." Introduced with boiler feed water, this graphite disintegrates and breaks down old scale. After boiler is cleaned, the graphite circulating with water keeps any new scale matter in soft condition. 100-lb. kegs, 400-lb. barrels.

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

Sole Agents:

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building, HONGKONG. CANTON.

1185

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" SHIRTS for 1918.

Are in dyes as fast as ever.

Every Shirt sold is guaranteed and will be replaced if the colour fades.

CALL AND INSPECT THEM AT THE SOLE AGENTS—

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER. No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 1833.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1917.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

DURING my absence from the Colony, Mr. JAMES W. GRAHAM will act as Chief Manager. By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1918. [2048]



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon, on FRIDAY, 7th June, 1918, for the under-mentioned service, for the period 18th June, 1918, to 31st March, 1919:—

GENERAL SUPPLIES "B" (Oils, Wick, etc.). Tender forms and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T. at Headquarters Offices. [2040]

WANTED.

A SMALL OFFICE in the central locality. Apply to— "X" Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2041]

FOR SALE.

PHOTO APPAR. KODAK CARTRIDGE No. 2, with GORRZ DOPP-ANAST, PEARL PIN-CRAVAT. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, KING EDWARD HOTEL.

FOR SALE.

\$525 LADY'S MUFF and CAPR COLLARS of REAL FUR BLACK SKUNK, and \$10 each TWO WHITE FURS. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, KING EDWARD HOTEL.

FOR SALE.

\$100 PEARL THREAD NECK-LACE. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, KING EDWARD HOTEL. [2043]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 9 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Repulse Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Est. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	At Repulse Bay	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	\$10,000	\$10,000
2	101	At Repulse Bay	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	\$10,000	\$10,000
3	102	At Repulse Bay	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	\$10,000	\$10,000
4	103	At Repulse Bay	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	\$10,000	\$10,000
5	104	At Repulse Bay	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	\$10,000	\$10,000
6	105	At Repulse Bay	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	\$10,000	\$10,000
7	106	At Repulse Bay	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	\$10,000	\$10,000
8	107	At Repulse Bay	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	\$10,000	\$10,000
9	108	At Repulse Bay	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	\$10,000	\$10,000
10	109	At Repulse Bay	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	\$10,000	\$10,000



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [2045]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,

Secretary,

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

[1923]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 2 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 23rd May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1935]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1936]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1937]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:

To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as to the Hall of the Club. By Order, E. DES VOSUX, Secretary. Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [2037]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th of May to the 4th of June, both days inclusive. H. O. HOLT, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [2023]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE STORE of GRACA & Co., dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c., has been REMOVED to No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1918. [1845]

NOW READY.

THE

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDIA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1918

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

PRICE:

Large Edition ... \$11.00
Single ... 7.00

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED, No. 132, THE PEAK, for the months July to October inclusive. Apply to— Mr. M. FLETCHER, Colonial Secretary's Office. [2042]

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Good Bath-rooms and wide verandahs. To Let from 10th of May. Rate to end of June, \$100 per month. Mrs. NIVEN, Narcissus Bay, Wei-hai-wei. [2012]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings. Apply— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED. [1987]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality. Apply to— YU KAM HING, c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER. [1939]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamsham, Canton. No. 67, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

FO. SALE.

"GALESEND," 100, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS. Apply— O. H. GALE, P.W.D. [195]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWICK"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 25th May, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., H.B.M. Government Agents, Hongkong, 18th May, 1918. [2037]

Goods not cleared by the 25th May, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 21st May, 1918. [2044]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAIRANG"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 21st May, 1918. [2044]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this

no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said

to be genuine.

\$1.00 per dozen.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 428.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. STEVENSON wish to express their thanks for the many kind tokens of sympathy received in their sad loss. [2047]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOSUX ROAD, C.O. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23RD MAY, 1918.

THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The leading Socialist organ in Switzerland has described the new Austro-German Alliance as "nothing else, but an annexation of Austro-Hungary by Germany," and everything that has been published concerning the negotiations leading up to the Alliance supports that view. The Kaiser is naturally eager to convince his subjects of the reality of the pan-German map, which was placarded all over the Fatherland before the war and has been freely used since August, 1914, to hearten the spirits and satisfy the greed of his people. If it is now established beyond doubt that Austria-Hungary is really ruled from Potsdam the boasts of the pan-Germans will fall upon more credulous ears, for apparently the war will have achieved, in large measure, its object. The Higher Command in Germany has been under no illusions since the winter of 1915. It was then that the decision to send forth the eagle in the guise of the dove of peace was arrived at, because the Germans knew, after the battle of the Marne, that their original plan of campaign, which included the capture of Paris and the "knock-out" blow for France, had failed, and it was not until the end of the following year that the pan-German map was anything more than a dream. By that time it was recognised that victory or defeat depended on the peace-map of Europe. It was an insane blunder to suppose that because Germany asked for peace she accepted defeat. The only peace that Germany has ever sought is one that would leave her in possession of Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, and Asia-Minor. If, as a result of her tiger-like spring in 1914, Germany could not conquer France and Great

Britain, the next best thing was to secure the pan-German Empire from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. That would cut the old world obliquely in two, isolating the Russians and giving Germany direct access to Asia and Africa. When properly organised it would increase enormously the fighting strength of the German Empire. In February, 1916, a large edition of this pan-German map was posted all over Germany with the announcement that it depicted the great aim of the war. The new Alliance with, or actual annexation of, Austria-Hungary makes that map almost a reality. The invasion of gallant Serbia and the conversion of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey into vassal States have all contributed to the completion of the map, while the action of the idealists in Russia has even added to the original design. It is the great task of the Allies to re-draw that map. At the end of the war there will be only one test which will prove beyond doubt whether Might or Right has triumphed—and that will be the area dominated by Germany in Europe. If the "Corridor Empire" is a reality after the Peace Conference the tremendous sacrifices of the Allies will have been in vain, for injustice will have been perpetuated and Germany's predominance established. In his recent speech at Glasgow University, however, General Smuts reminded us of a truth which cannot fail to inspire and cheer us. "The enemy would come within an ace of victory," he said, "but would not secure it because his cause was wrong." The victory which the Germans are now fighting for is the establishment of a huge Middle Europe Empire. Probably they do not expect to smash the Allied armies, but they hope by the stubbornness of their resistance to negotiate a peace by agreement that shall leave them in possession of the territories now subject to their will. Though they have written so much about psychology, they little understand the spirit of those arrayed against them. A day of reckoning will come when the races now in subjection will be free to dispose of their own destinies, and they are not in the least likely to look with favour upon Prussian domination. Though at the moment Germany may plume herself upon her successes, it is by no means improbable that they may ultimately prove to be her undoing, for the spirit of independence is not yet stamped out even in Kant's "ramshackle Empire."

There was a crowded "house" at the Theatre Royal, last night, when the talented Fawley Company scored another success with the powerful play "A House of Glass."

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Tuesday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 7 (4 deaths); enteric fever 2 (2 deaths); diphtheria, 1. All the sufferers were Chinese.

On Whit Monday the Detachment A. O. Corps, with the families of those who have left for home, were the guests of the "Services Entertainment Fund" at a most enjoyable trip to Macao by the *Heung Shan*. Although the weather was dull and rainy the trip was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The Detachment A. O. Corps offer their thanks to the subscribers to the above fund for their kindness, and also to the Secretary of the Canton Macao Steamship Co., who granted special facilities for the voyage, tiffin and tea.

EMPIRE DAY.

COMMEMORATION SERVICES FOR THE CHILDREN.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools, informs us that a short commemoration service will be held at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow (Empire Day) at 9 a.m., when a sermon will be preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett.

The service is intended primarily for the British children of the Colony, for whom the nave and both transepts will be reserved. The general public will be accommodated in the nave aisles.

A Government launch, available for Kowloon children, will leave Kowloon Pier at 8.20 a.m. sharp, and will leave Blake Pier on the return journey immediately after the Service.

There will also be a service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bishop Peroni officiating.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PROTEST AGAINST SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

PEKING, May 21st.

Eight hundred students of Peking University this morning declined to attend classes and left in a body with the object of protesting to the President against the Japanese Agreement. The Palace gates were closed and they were not admitted.

THE BIG GERMAN OFFENSIVE EXPERIENCES OF AN OFFICER KNOWN IN HONGKONG.

The following extract from a letter from Capt. O. Scales, R.A.M.C., who left Hongkong with the Shropshires in April, 1917, will be read with interest. It is dated March 29th and was evidently written after the first few days of the German offensive:—

"Well, you have heard all about our strategic retirement—but, of course, we poor mortals who bore the brunt of it did not realise its strategy.

About 1 a.m. one night I was told to move to another position, so I packed up and set off at the head of my merry men to our new home, which was a huge underground dug-out in the middle of a village that was being shelled heavily. A few minutes after we got there a big shell blew in one of the entrances. Here we worked for twenty-four hours dressing and getting away cartloads of patients, till in the still hours another order came to push on. The next place was quiet until about 1 a.m.; then a few "pip-squeaks" began to drop around. They came without a sound, and burst with a terrific report. One got the road a few yards away, and a small bit of shell hit me on the buckle of my belt, but it was spent and did no damage. It gradually got warmer, and one got a Headquarters close by. I dashed along and found three men killed, one an officer, one officer wounded, and about four horses—a horrid sight. We picked up the officer in our last car and dashed on again.

"Next 'home' was a bunch of huts in the open behind a village. Here we had hundreds of cases. We managed to collar three trains of light trucks and kept fairly clear. Suddenly the Hun poured shells into the village like hailstones. The whole place was a mass of crashing houses and smoke. Two of our huts were blown to bits, so we had to clear out. It was to this place that we drove the four cars up next morning. "We were on the go the whole time—faces black and bearded, and hands filthy.

Our next place was again deserted huts on a hill. Here we were fairly unmolested. On a big slope in front of our field-guns were dashing about firing, ammunition columns going at full gallop, officers charging around, and, of course, a terrific noise. I sent everyone back except a few bearers and stayed on to clear up the wounded left behind. Of course the fighting men were in front. But when I saw the guns coming back I thought it time to clear, so we "lent it" across country. When I looked back I saw shells crashing into the place we had left and we were jolly lucky to have got out safely.

"It was whilst we were resting on a sunny bit of road in the next village—waiting for orders—that an orderly came running up from a machine-gun Major to tell us that the Boche had crept round the right, was between us and the next village. So all the stretcher-bearers were sent off on their own to get back as best they could. I and an N.C.O. then proceeded to "plenty" zig-zag across the open, running about 30 yards, then crashing flat behind a mound or in an old shell-hole, and every time we got up zip-zip from every direction. However, we eventually got back to a village, and, after wandering around, found the O.C., who had collected all his men and had given us up as either killed or captured. That night we slept in the open—cold as charity, without food or fire.

"Next morning we took cars and tore up and down the roads up to the front line, picking up wounded. This is much more difficult than it sounds, as every route was a mass of transport and men. We did this for two days, and then they sent me back here for a rest with the transport. It is a splendid rest, too, though we are in tents and it rained in sheets most of the time. Still, we can sleep twelve hours on end—and we do. We can wash, shave and change our clothes, and in the village we have found an old woman who gives us coffee and eggs.

"The old Hongkong regiment was quite close to us; I picked up some of their wounded. I hear that Hawkins and Shearer were wounded, and that Haywood (?) was in command! "The Hun came on so quickly that it was awfully difficult to collect wounded. We had to work in the open and in sheds. One day I had to remove a man's leg (high up the thigh) with a small pair of scissors."

THE WAR.

FRENCH SUCCESS ON WESTERN FRONT.

FOUR HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

HOLLAND PROHIBITS DUTCH SAILINGS.

GERMANY SEIZES DUTCH STEAMER.

GERMAN ATROCITIES ON SEA AND LAND.

DETAILS TOO REVOLTING FOR PUBLICATION.

THE AIR RAID ON LONDON.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK.

Bravo-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUBSTANTIAL FRENCH SUCCESS.

LONDON, May, 20th.
11.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French carried out a successful night operation east and north-east of Loere, gaining all their objectives on a front of four thousand yards, capturing over 400 prisoners.

Local fighting this morning northward of Albert resulted in a few of our men being missing.

We rushed a German post eastward of Hebuterne, capturing prisoners and two machine-guns.

Hostile gas-shelling was active northward of Bethune.

SURREY BATTALION'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, May 21st.
1.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A Surrey Battalion carried out a successful local operation last night, north-westward of Merville, closing up a re-entrant in our line and capturing 30 prisoners and six machine-guns.

Our artillery and machine-guns this morning broke up a counterattack against our new positions.

We successfully raided south-eastward of Arras. The enemy's artillery were active at night in the Albert sector, at Hebuterne and between Nieupe Forest and Meteren. They were unusually active between the Scarpe and Hill 70, which is northward of Lens.

The enemy's gas-shelling was heavy northward of Bethune.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

LONDON, May, 20th.
8.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig issued a special Order of the Day in which he pays a tribute to the devotion, endurance and gallantry of the Labour units under most trying circumstances at the beginning of the present battle. The discipline and spirit of these units have enabled them to render the most valuable assistance to the rest of the Army.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May, 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We bombed, on May 19th, enemy railway stations, aerodromes, dumps and billets, dropping over 17 tons of bombs.

Severe air-fighting occurred eastward of our line, where large hostile formations attacked our bombers. We brought down 27 and drove down three. Twelve of ours are missing.

There was vigorous mutual night bombing. Our night-fliers dropped 15 tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Douai, Don, and Marcoing railway stations, St. Denis-Western aerodrome, and Bray and Bapaume. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down a large enemy bombing machine.

All ours returned.

We dropped a ton of bombs on Tuesday on the barracks, gas-works and railway station at Landau, north-westward of Karlsruhe, and hit the railway several times. Two fires were started. All our machines returned.

AUSTRALIANS CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, May 21st.
9.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has congratulated the Australians on the complete success of their operations on May 19th, which resulted in the capture of Ville-sur-Ancres and other gains.

GERMANS FEAR THE ANZACS.

LONDON, May 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs to-day, states:—The Australian captures at Villa-sur-Ancres exceeded 400. Several prisoners state that when they learnt that they had to face the Anzacs they felt a considerable foreboding. The casualties inflicted during the attack were very heavy. The successful little operation greatly improved our position, and we now hold the whole village. The Germans were forced back from an awkward little salient they had created, and are now probably back upon the railway. Over 30 machine-guns were taken between Ribemont and Dernancourt.

The heavy firing mentioned in a previous despatch related to a French attack on a front of from three to four thousand yards apparently pivoting upon the Loere Hospice and extending eastwards. It is reported that the operation succeeded and that 300 prisoners have already been collected. Every yard of ground the Allies take in this locality represents an important gain; inasmuch as it pushes the enemy from the chain of hills running west of Mont Kemmel.

ALLIES PROFIT BY ENEMY'S DELAY.

LONDON, May 21st.
4.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs to-day, states:—Whilst the Germans still delay the renewal of their offensive the Allies continue to effect a local improvement in their position, with the result that not only has the defence been strengthened at various spots, but the difficulties of the enemy are correspondingly increased.

The French, in the attack at Loere (mentioned in a communique) fought with characteristic élan and won at a comparatively small cost.

The French carried the Loere Hospice, which lies on the Kemmel side of the village, and cleared the whole straggling wood south of Bruloore, advanced through Bruloore hamlet, and gained the cross-roads 300 metres south-eastwards.

Several farms, formerly the scenes of much fierce fighting, fell before their onrush, and they carried forward the line on a front of about a quarter of a mile north-east of Pompier and a similar distance south-east of that place. East of Hill 44 they fought their way forward for some distance, but the Germans resisted desperately. This tactically is a success of great importance, as it still more effectually bars any attempt at a frontal attack on Monte Rouge and Scherpenberg.

Useful raids have been carried out at various parts of the front.

The heat wave continues.

EARLIER CABLES.

A GERMAN FIXTURE.

LONDON, May 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs to-day, states:—There was much violent gun-firing at night-time, and it continued spasmodically.

To-day is one of the dates mentioned in trench gossip as likely to witness a renewal of the German offensive. We shall see. The dazzling sky is mooning and droning with our machines.

Saturday's Australians' success, resulted in carrying forward our line at Ville-sur-Corbie on a front of two miles. STRIKING FEATURE OF PRESENT WAR PHASE.

LONDON, May 19th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs to-day, states:—One of the most striking features of the present phase of the war is the superior skill of our airmen. An officer pilot lately captured says this superiority is fully realised throughout the German Army and is regarded with grave concern. He added that the moral of the enemy air service is lower than it has ever been. The quality of the material supplied often shows great deterioration. Many new machines are built of tubing and wire very poor in quality, resulting increasingly in frequent mishaps. These damaged machines are sent back to Germany, patched up, and used in instructional schools, resulting in accidents. The pilot doubted whether 30 per cent. of the school aspirants ever get to front. So great is the shortage of officers that private soldiers are being trained as observers.

AUSTRALIAN PATROL'S SUCCESS.

Referring to the Australians' capture of a machine-gun post west of Morlan-court, the Correspondent says the Australian patrol had their tunics off and sleeves rolled up, and were not noticed until they were within a few yards of their quarry. Then with a regular wallaby whoop they dashed in with levelled rifles and told the garrison to put up their hands. Twenty-one pairs of Teutonic paws soared with unanimous promptitude and the party was marched off to the Anzac line, whilst a few Australians took charge of a machine-gun and trained the weapon in quite the opposite direction.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN PLANS MODIFIED.

The delay in the German offensive is exciting the experts, who are of opinion that the enemy plans were modified at the last moment, owing to the unsettled weather and the necessity for rearranging and amalgamating his troops, and the Allied aviators undoubtedly seriously dislocated the enemy organisations and concentrations. A semi-official statement, however, points out the increasing activity of the artillery, especially on the twelve-mile front between Bucquoy, south of Arras, and Elbert, and that the enemy in Flanders has also begun a most violent preparation, by gas-shells. This is regarded as a sign of the imminent resumption of the enemy offensive, of which other warnings are the reduced air activity and the methodical increase of reconnoitring raids.

THE AMERICAN FRONT.

WASHINGTON, May 20th.

The Americans on the Western Front now hold a greater mileage than the Belgians.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTION.

PARIS, May 21st.

A communique states:—Artillery actions were occasionally violent south of the Aisne at some points and in the region of Mondidier and Lassigny.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

LATER.

A communique states there was reciprocal artillery firing in the region of Thence-Hailles and at some points south of the Aisne.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RAID ON LONDON.

"GOTHAS" DESTROYED.

LONDON, May 20th.

All reports confirm that the raiders were everywhere harassed by our airmen and gunfire, and the searchlights greatly aided the gunners. At one point the searchlights showed one of our machines pursuing a "Gotha." Machine-gunning was heard and at intervals big guns. Then there was a burst of flame, and a "Gotha" crashed to the ground.

At another place a formation of "Gothas" was seen under our aeroplanes. Machine-gunning was heard, then there was a great flash and a "Gotha" came down spirally, the occupants jumping out before the machine smashed. It is reported that all were killed.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the result of the raid, especially after the British raiding Cologne and returning scatheless.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

The Press Bureau announces:—The casualties resulting from Sunday's air raid on London District were:—Killed, 17 men, 14 women, and six children. Injured, 83 men, 49 women and 23 children. In the provinces none were injured. There was considerable damage to house property.

ACCOUNT OF THE RAID.

LONDON, May 21st.

The Press Bureau announces:—Probably between 20 and 30 "Gothas" participated in the Sunday raid. A group entered the Thames estuary at eleven o'clock in the evening and skirted the North Kent coast towards London.

They were heavily shelled, and a British airman engaged a "Gotha" at 11.30 at close range. The "Gotha" disappeared in the clouds, but shortly afterwards burst into flames at a height of 7,000 feet and fell a blazing wreck.

The remainder traversed Kent, bombing, but without inflicting damage.

Another group entered Essex and reached London, where a "Gotha" was brought down by gunfire.

A few dozen bombs were dropped in the London district, damaging small dwelling-houses.

The casualties were in no way heavy or proportionate to the material damage.

All the raiders were hotly engaged by the anti-aircraft defences. Some attempted to descend in the Thames estuary, and others proceeded eastwards overland. Some probably were severely damaged in attempting to penetrate the London defences. At least three more failed to escape. Two were brought down before they had crossed the coast, one of which was destroyed by British airmen. A fifth fell in flames into the sea. A sixth and seventh were observed falling into the sea, but this is not confirmed. The casualties are 37 killed and 181 injured.

Except for two outbreaks of fire in large premises, which were soon controlled, the damage was confined to the wrecking of smaller dwelling-houses and from concussion.

TWO RAIDERS SAVED AT SEA.

Apparently last night's air raiders suffered further losses while returning home.

A Copenhagen telegram states that a steamer which arrived at Gothenburg and a Swedish fishing-boat each saved two German airmen from two aeroplanes of a large new type which were forced to descend in the vicinity of the Dogger Bank owing to lack of petrol.

The Germans destroyed the aeroplanes.

REMARKABLE NUMBER OF ESCAPES.

LONDON, May 21st.

A feature of the narrative is the remarkable number of escapes, compared with the damage to dwelling-houses, though the latter is small compared to the magnitude of the German effort and the extent of the area attacked. There were many fatalities and injuries among people standing in doorways or in the streets, thus emphasising the lesson that the safest place is indoors. Fifteen persons were killed in one district where two shops were demolished. Six occupants of a shop in another district were killed, but in another district where there are large tenement populations, only one death is reported.

Although three bombs were dropped, greatly damaging property. The fronts of the tenements are pitted with large holes, practically all the front windows and doors being blown in. In many cases the roofs and ceilings fell. The women worked splendidly, climbing walls and clearing the debris in order to rescue the injured. A bomb fell on a little street of small houses in another district and several were demolished, yet there was not a single fatality, most of the occupants having taken refuge in their prescribed shelters. Twelve occupants of a house wrecked in another district escaped scatheless.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SOLICITUDE.

Their Majesties visited the bombed London areas yesterday, conversing in the kindest manner with the inhabitants.

HOME DEFENCE MAINTAINED.

The newspapers are of opinion that London escaped fairly well, thanks mainly to the hot reception given the raiders, who discovered that the Home defence had in nowise weakened, though our air superiority on the battlefield is maintained. The barrage by the defending guns was undoubtedly heavier and more continuous than ever before and our aeroplanes harassed the raiders to the utmost.

The authorities are congratulated upon the steady development of the defences, and it is emphasised that Londoners are prepared to cheerfully accept their share of danger now they know that the enemy is being repaid with interest, as at Cologne. It is hoped that before long German cities even more distant than Cologne will appreciate the crushing Allied superiority in aircraft.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"U-BOAT" ATROCITIES IN ARCTIC OCEAN.

CHRISTIANIA, May 21st.

Telegrams from northern ports give particulars of further U-boat atrocities in the Arctic Ocean. Nearly 50 fishing-boats have been sunk or are missing, carrying crews totalling 500. In one case 22 men were brought by the Vaidagubla mailboat, carrying passengers and mails between Varloe and Russia, which was fired upon in Vaidagubla harbour. Ten, including two women, were killed. The submarine Commander declared his intention of sinking all Norwegian fishing-boats, because their oil catches were destined for England. This is untrue, as the export of oil is prohibited.

A telegram from Hammerfest states that there has been sinking of fishing vessels accompanied by the customary murders of members of the crews after they had taken to the boats.

SYSTEMATIC TORTURE OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 21st.

The Times gives prominence to further authenticated atrocities, systematic tortures and cold-blooded murders of British prisoners in Germany, of which the sum total evidence is incredibly inhuman. There is an instance of a British soldier at Minden who was deliberately shot dead because a dozen Britons did not want to draw the ration of filthy undrinkable wash served as coffee. At Mersburg a number of seriously wounded and wholly unfit Britons were, after vain protests, forced to work twelve hours a day. Soon this did not satisfy the Germans, who ordered the Britons to commence at four o'clock in the morning. Ten of them refused, but after brutal blows all except two gave in. The sentries with kicks, blow and clubbed rifles then drove the two recalcitrants out to work.

One of these Britons held up a badly wounded hand to show the sentries he was not fit to work, and he was thereupon shot dead, and his body thrown aside into a dirty washhouse. A German officer on a visit of inspection shook hands with the murderer. The body was buried the following day in the presence of a crowd of jeering Germans.

At Schneidemuhl the Britons were without huts and had to live in holes in the ground which the prisoners themselves scooped out. One morning at broad parade the sentry gave an order to one of the Britons which was not understood. The sentry rushed at the Briton and struck him. The latter hereupon hid in one of the holes. The German officers were ordered to make an example of this Briton, although he had committed no offence. The Briton was captured, stripped to the waist, and tied up to a barrel. Six Germans with thick wooden staves which were used for holding barbed-wire beat the Briton for ten minutes over the head, bare back and body. The Briton was then swooning, but was tied up to the post and left fainting. Subsequently the German officer came up and struck the Briton with his sword and spat at him, calling him an "English swine." The Briton never recovered. A few weeks later he died, and a neutral representative visiting the camp was informed of his death from typhus.

At Langensalza camp 200 wounded Britons arrived at night-time and were herded in a large hut without bedding or blankets. By next morning five had died. The remainder were taken out and left in the sun three hours, when seven more died. Subsequently, through calculated neglect and ill-treatment, 60 succumbed. The funerals at this camp from the summer of 1917 to the spring of 1918 were the grossest scandal, and the details of the evidence are too revolting for publication.

EARLIER CABLES.

SEAPLANE DISABLES SUBMARINE.

CARTAGENA, May 20th.

A French seaplane, patrolling the Straits of Gibraltar, espied, bombed and disabled submarine U39, which was subsequently towed into harbour by a second submarine, upon which the latter departed.

U39 has been interned.

CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FROM PARIS.

PARIS, May 21st.

Mr. Robert Dell, the Manchester Guardian's Paris Correspondent, has been expelled.

A Socialist Deputy, in protesting, attributed the expulsion to Mr. Dell's revelations of the Foreign Affairs Committee discussions in connection with the Emperor Karl's letter.

(Continued on Page 6.)

NO CHANGE AT ZEEBRUGGE.

LONDON, May 20th.

The Admiralty reports:—The fine weather has enabled constant air reconnaissances at Bruges and the Zeebrugge-Bruges Canal. Photographs show no change since April 23rd. The greater part of the enemy's submarine and torpedo craft is based on the Flanders coast. They have been immobilised at Bruges since the Zeebrugge blocking operation.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S SCORE.

PARIS, May 21st.

Lieutenant Fonck has brought down three more aeroplanes, making his official total 45.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIED RAID ON COLOGNE.

TERRIBLE PANIC.

AMSTERDAM, May 20th.

It is reported that 25 persons were killed and 47 injured as a result of the Allied air raid on Cologne (cabled on May 19th). Bombs fell mostly in the centre of the city, causing a terrible panic and considerable damage. Several buildings were wrecked.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS ABANDON VILLAGE.

LONDON, May 21st.

A Mesopotamia official report states:—Our mounted troops on the Tigris front advanced as far as Fatha. The Turks abandoned the village after a little resistance, and retreated up the river.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

JOURNALISTS AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on March 11th—as briefly reported in our cable columns at the time—a discussion took place on the connection of the Government with the Press.

Replying to a question by Mr. Austin Chamberlain,

Mr. Lloyd George said: I will endeavour to answer, as concisely as I can, the two or three points with reference to the Press relations with the Government which have been recently raised. There are two Ministers who, when they joined the Government, had control of newspapers, Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook. Lord Northcliffe holds no Ministerial office. I will state later what his position is. In every great Allied country—America, France, and Italy—there are journalists and newspaper proprietors who hold high offices in the Government of their respective countries, and if it is suggested that owners—and I am not aware it is—or editors of newspapers are disqualified by reason of their ownership or profession from holding Ministerial positions in this country, I must challenge that contention; but the rule which applies to all company directors and professional men joining the Government must be applicable also to newspaper men, and as soon as the two Ministers were appointed they gave up all direction of their papers. (Laughter and cheers.) As to the fitness of these gentlemen for their offices, they are both men of exceptional ability. One of them, Lord Rothermere, had already reorganised an important department of the War Office, which had previously been criticised by two committees appointed at the instance of the House of Commons. His administration of that department, according to the testimony of the Secretary of State, had been an unqualified success. The other Minister, Lord Beaverbrook, had, at the request of, and on behalf of, the Canadian Government, organised Canadian propaganda, which is acknowledged to be most successful, perhaps the most successful piece of work of this kind on the Allied side. When, for reasons of health, some time ago, Lord Beaverbrook intimated his desire to give up the direction of Canadian propaganda, the Prime Minister of the Dominion urged him to reconsider his decision in a letter, which has been placed before me, giving the warmest recognition to the services Lord Beaverbrook had rendered in that work.

EFFECTIVE PRESENTATION OF OUR CASE.

As to Lord Northcliffe, he is one out of hundreds of great business men who in this great national emergency have voluntarily and gratuitously given their services to assist the State in work for which their experience specially qualifies them. (Cheers.) The Government had come to the conclusion that the important department of offensive and defensive warfare connected with propaganda, which the enemy have used with such deadly effect in Russia and Italy—(cheers)—was far from being adequate to its task, and we had reluctantly come to the conclusion that it was impossible to make it efficient without complete reorganisation of direction. The late Government had appointed two journalists and a Foreign Office official to direct the work. Without the least disparaging their professional ability, not one of them had the necessary experience in the acquisition and distribution of news in foreign countries. The present Government supplemented their efforts by appointing a committee of distinguished newspaper proprietors and editors to assist. We found this quite insufficient to attain the desired end, so the committee could exercise no real authority. It was decided, therefore, to put a man of experience in this class of work in charge of the different branches of activity. Lord Northcliffe, who, in addition to being a great news organiser, has made a special study during the war of events in enemy countries, was invited to take charge of that branch. He consented to do so without any Ministerial position. No man better qualified for that difficult task could in my opinion be found in the Empire, and the Government are grateful to him for undertaking it. (Derisive cheers and counter cheers.) Propaganda in all the other Allied countries and in Germany is conducted almost exclusively by experienced newspaper men, and, in spite of all the inevitable prejudices which we apprehended might be excited, the Government came to the conclusion that they must follow that example as the only means of securing the effective presentation of our case in Allied, neutral, and enemy lands.

Let me add most emphatically that my one object in making these and all other appointments to the Government is to secure men who, in my judgment, are best qualified to do the work efficiently for the country. (Cheers.) As to the suggestion that I was in any way responsible for attacks on admirals and generals, I have already stated in this House that the charge is untrue; and as to the suggestions which have been made that an official of my staff had inspired paragraphs attacking admirals and generals, I have thoroughly investigated that matter, and have no hesitation in saying that the imputation is absolutely without foundation and constitutes a gross injustice to an able civil servant. Should there be any further explanations required I shall be very pleased to give them in the debate this afternoon, but I propose to wait until I have heard what hon. and right hon. gentlemen have to say before replying. (Cheers.)

DIMINISHED CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Chamberlain said that by recent events for which a section of the Press only had been responsible—(hear, hear)—the confidence which the public placed in the Press had been greatly and seriously diminished. (Cheers.) He regretted that only less than the loss of influence by the House of Commons—for the influence of the Press—a free, independent, and responsible Press—was only of second importance to the influence of the House of Commons itself.

He did not undervalue the importance of the statement the Prime Minister had just made. The principles were satisfactory, but the right hon. gentleman was not to be under any misapprehension as to the effect which they would produce. There had been too much coincidence. He took it as pure coincidence that certain papers attacked particular servants of the Government; that shortly afterwards the Government found it impossible to continue these servants in the offices they held; that one of these gentlemen addressed a public letter to the Prime Minister, which he (Mr. Chamberlain) should have thought was contrary certainly to the practice and principles of the honourable traditions of confidence which prevailed in public life to have published at all, in which with an insolent and offensive patronage of the Prime Minister he combined an equally insolent and offensive criticism of the Prime Minister's colleagues. The Government found it impossible to retain in their office the man who had been specially attacked, while those who had been associated with the attacks soon after found themselves on their "individual merits alone" indispensable to the Government in particular offices. That was "coincidence," but it was very unfortunate coincidence, because it bred suspicion.

The relations of the Government with the Press were always important. There was a censorship, and prosecutions had sometimes occurred. It was not possible that a Minister, recognised as a great newspaper proprietor, should remain a Minister if there was any question of the prosecution of the newspaper which he owned. (Hear, hear.) The mere fact that some newspaper proprietors were Ministers made the discharge of their duties by the Home Secretary and other Ministers concerned more invidious and difficult, and would lay their action open to the suspicion which the Prime Minister would have done well to avoid. Nor was that all. A vast amount of highly confidential information reached these newspaper owner Ministers, and it was placing them, as well as those serving under them, in a very invidious position to say they must forget every word of that information the moment they returned to their newspaper offices.

A JOURNALIST ON JOURNALISTS.

Mr. S. L. Hughes said, assuming it was desirable to conduct propaganda campaigns, the question was who were the best men to conduct them. He thought practical and experienced newspaper men were the best, as unlikely to be hampered in their proceedings by what Dr. Johnson called "needless scrupulosity." (Laughter.) How far did Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Northcliffe answer to that simple condition? (Laughter.) As to the former, he had seen allusions to Lord Beaverbrook in the Canadian newspapers which were amazingly frank and often libellous, but he did not accept them, because he knew nothing about the facts. If one-tenth of them were true, it would only show that Lord Beaverbrook would never fail as a director of propaganda because of "needless scrupulosity." (Laughter.) He thought the attacks made upon Lord Northcliffe were ridiculously overdone. He had been held up as a sinister figure looming over this country and a great hamper of Europe with a "hidden hand," a cloven hoof, and a forked tail. (Laughter.) The way to approach Lord Northcliffe was by recognising that he was human, though he believed Lord Northcliffe resented that suggestion. (Laughter.) Being human, he was subject to the same inherent faults and failings of human nature. Lord Northcliffe had never pretended to be a philanthropist. He was not one of those pestilent people who pretended to run newspapers in order that they might leave the world better than they found it—(laughter)—people who could not be made to see that the best way to leave the world better than they found it would be to leave the world at once. (Renewed laughter.) There was nothing of the grateful and comforting rant about Lord Northcliffe. After all, what was it the Government required him to do? To collect he would not say concoct—(laughter)—information, and to get people to believe it. (Renewed laughter.) He had been engaged in that arduous task for years with varying success. He was absolutely the man for the position of Minister of Propaganda. (Laughter.)

When they came to the influence supposed to be exercised by the Press over the Cabinet, well, the critics of the Government were very often mistaken. They said, "Look at the Northcliffe Press, which attacked certain individuals, and then these individuals went under." It was a very old art of the Press to find out what was going to happen, to advocate it, insist upon it,

and then, when it happened, to say, "See what we have done." Mr. Labouchere had often told him with chuckling satisfaction of his successes in that way. The influence of the Press—he regretted to have to say it—was ridiculously overestimated and exaggerated. There were papers which did exercise influence, and properly so; say, in London, *The Daily Telegraph*, and outside London, the *Scotsman*, the *Glasgow Herald*, the *Yorkshire Post*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Birmingham Daily Post*. The reason was that these papers had independent editors, men of judgment and character. But in London nearly every paper now was directed by the proprietor—and needs must when the proprietor drives. (Laughter.)

He had sometimes thought, when he had seen these campaigns, say, on Sir W. Robertson or Lord Jellicoe, that had it not been for the exertions of such men, the Germans would have been in Fleet-street by now. ("They are.") He meant the hostile and openly avowed Germans. He was not, however, very much impressed when some other newspapers raised one eye to heaven in self-righteous indignation, and kept the other on the main chance. Some of them seemed to be inspired by the querulousness of disappointed rivals beaten at their own game. They knew that the Northcliffe Press conducted a campaign of insult and slander against Mr. Asquith. That was deplorable and detestable. He sometimes wished that they could have the men who wrote such articles produced, and put by the side of the men assailed. (Hear, hear.) Then they could judge who had rendered the greater service to the country, and which was more like "a thinly disguised Bolo." (Laughter.) But there were other papers who conducted a quite similar vendetta against the present Prime Minister. Some of them, pretending to be writing "open letters" to him, had openly boasted of quoting or misquoting what had been said in private conversation. Those who could stoop to such methods need not lecture other people on the propriety of conduct. It was not right that the fate of any public man—statesman or soldier or sailor—should be left in the hands of papers so conducted, nor was it right that such papers should control or influence in any degree the policy of any Administration worthy of the name of Government. (Cheers.)

Colonel C. Lowther protested against the contention that a man should not hold high office because he happened to be a journalist. Since when had journalism become a synonym for criminality? Mr. Hume-Williams remarked that, after all, the function of a newspaper was to criticise, and he thought there was a good deal of dissatisfaction in the country at the thought that the proprietor of a great newspaper was going to be placed in such a position that he could not be legitimately expected to criticise the Government, because he himself belonged to it. The statement, however, which had been made by the Prime Minister seemed to alter the whole situation because he had then accepted these great journalists, who had accepted office under the Government, would associate themselves from any control of the newspapers with which they were connected. It seemed to him that this fact ought at once to lay at rest any ill-feeling or anxiety in the country.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Asquith—I should like to draw the attention of the House to one or two considerations of a general kind in regard to the relations between the Press and the Government of the country. In the first place, we have had during the last ten years or so a very great change in the structure and organisation of the journalism of this country. Papers that used to be separate and independent organs have been gradually merged and more consolidated and absorbed in a very few hands.

Instead of having a number of separate, independent, and disconnected units, we have got to a large extent what may be called a series of megaphones—(laughter)—of varying degrees of range and stridency, but to a very large extent, at any rate, vehicles of one and the same voice. Side by side with that change in our journalism, concurrently with it, and perhaps consequential upon it, we have seen a great transformation in the relationship between the editor and the proprietors of these journals. The great editors of the past—the Barnes, the Delane, the Hills, and the Pagets—would never have dreamt of taking their orders as to what line they would adopt from the capitalist who happened for the time being to be the owner of the larger and controlling number of shares in the business concern. (Hear, hear.) Happily, we have still amongst us eminent editors who are preserving the best traditions of the Press, and they will not now put upon their shoulders the humiliating yoke. I am stating facts which, unpleasant as they may be, are within the cognisance of everybody, and I say there has been a very large and a very deleterious change in the relationship of those responsible for the conduct and policy of the papers, and of those who own them. That being so, it is obvious that any practical and reasonable solution of the problem is to be found in the compulsory silence or relative of the House of Commons during the war—a silence which has not been imposed upon the House by the

arbitrary will of the Government, but which is the result and the proper and legitimate result of the patriotic discharge of obligations felt in all quarters of the House—undoubtedly the Press became for the time being, or seemed likely to become, the most natural and appropriate organ for outside discussion and comment.

DUTY DISCHARGED WITH PATRIOTISM.

On the whole, I am not going to bring any railing accusation against the Press of the country. I think the Press has discharged its duty during the war with patriotism; that it has never in any conspicuous or important instances given away confidential information; and with regard to the great bulk of our journals they have been conducted in the same spirit in which a great bulk of our people have acted and spoken, and have been silent during the conduct of the war. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly the facts stated by Mr. Chamberlain do not admit of question; undoubtedly there have been on particular occasions, with regard to particular persons, an organised campaign conducted with great assiduity, often apparently with special means of information, for the overthrow or removal of particular servants of the State. I am not complaining, and never shall complain, of procedure of that kind directed against politicians, men who are members of one or another of the two Houses of Parliament, and who upon the floor of the House here and in another place can defend themselves and who can give reasons for their conduct intelligibly to their fellow members and their countrymen. I do not complain of that. It is a very unpleasant thing, and sometimes I think it is a very unjust thing; but we can take care of ourselves, or at least we ought to be able to do so. What is in the highest degree reprehensible is this kind of campaign directed not against politicians but against those who are serving the State as soldiers and sailors in positions of public responsibility of a most serious kind. (Hear, hear.) It would be the worst possible example if it could be supposed that these great servants of the State who are unable to defend themselves could not always rely with the most absolute confidence upon the loyal support of those who are their official superiors. (Hear, hear.) I only say that for the purpose of leading to my concluding observation. I am not making any criticism of a personal kind, but I do think, and I feel, that with all sincerity and with friendly sincerity to the Government—that in the abnormal conditions in which we now live it is of the utmost importance that the Government should be free even from the suspicion of direct association with the operations of the Press. (Hear, hear.)

Let me add that I quite appreciate and do not deny that I myself have acted upon the principle that for purposes of propaganda, and the machinery of propaganda, Pressmen have some special qualifications, and I do not think you could find this without consulting in the service members of the Press. But let there be an absolute watertight division between those who are engaged in that most important public function and any association with direct or indirect influence such as persons even in a most subordinate position necessarily have with the actual policy and proceedings of the Government itself. (Hear, hear.)

WHY APPOINTMENTS WERE MADE.

Mr. Lloyd George: I listened to all the very good principles which he laid down, his review of the position of the modern Press as compared with the old, but I would point out to him that, although the Press has now got into the hands of a trust, it is not one trust. The criticisms up to the present directed against Lord Northcliffe would leave the impression in the public mind that you have only one great newspaper trust manipulated and directed by one great man, and that is not the case. There is a great trust, not represented in any department of the Government. The real point is, first of all, are newspaper proprietors to be excluded from the government of the country? No one can contend that they should. In France the head of the Government is owner of a newspaper, which he edited before he formed his Government. His Foreign Secretary is one of the most distinguished journalists in France, and there are one or two other newspaper men in the Government. In Italy probably about the most powerful member of the Government owns a newspaper, and there are newspaper proprietors in President Wilson's Administration. We had a very distinguished journalist in the Government of my right hon. friend (Mr. Asquith). Towards the end of his speech my right hon. friend used arguments which would make it impossible for newspaper proprietors at any time to join the Government. A newspaper proprietor, if he is a Minister, must have access to the same information as any other Minister. (Hear, hear.) You cannot lay down a rule that a man of any trade, profession, or business, or a man of no business at all can join a Government, but no editor or journalist may join it. The whole point then is whether the gentlemen who have been chosen for these posts are fit for them.

Propaganda is obviously a job for newspaper men. I think both the late and the present Governments suffered from too great a reluctance to use newspaper men—(hear, hear)—very largely for reasons which have become quite obvious. The moment you make an appointment there is a great outcry, and you are charged with picking a political supporter. We, therefore, rather shrank from these appointments. I think that was a mistake. I knew there would be a row, but I am absolutely certain it is worth facing, for I can see now, when you have these men actually working at it, where it is we have gone wrong through not having

men of that type before. Lord Northcliffe is a man who excites very violent prejudices. Men of any personality generally do. But, at any rate, from the point of view of news organisation he is a man of genius. That is not an extravagant phrase to use about him. He is one of the greatest news organisers in the whole world. Is not that exactly what you want?

A RIGID AND NARROW RULE OF THE WAR OFFICE BROKEN DOWN.

Take the case of Lord Beaverbrook. There is no doubt at all about the success of his Canadian propaganda. It is a very remarkable piece of work. He was the first man to break down the War Office rule against singling out particular units for recognition of their valour in the field. He was only able to do it because they were Canadian units, and he had the pressure of the Canadian Government behind him. The War Office was resolutely opposed to naming any particular unit.

Mr. Asquith: Not the War Office, the generals.

Mr. Lloyd George: Yes, that is so. There was official military opposition to singling out battalions who had done heroic things in the field for special mention. Does anyone doubt that we suffered a good deal from that? (Cheers.) Does anyone doubt now that the breaking down of that rigid and narrow rule has had a good deal to do with keeping up the moral and enthusiasm of the troops? Lord Beaverbrook, too, was the first man to utilise the cinema for propaganda purposes, and he did it so well that it was done without any expense to the Canadian Government. Our propaganda, costing I dare not tell the House how much, never achieved anything like the same results. There is no doubt Lord Beaverbrook has a flair for this kind of work, and has already achieved great results by it. Since the appointment I have seen men who came to me and criticised it. I said to them, "Would you mind giving the name of anyone who could do it better?" I have never had an answer up to the present. After all, the business of the head of the Government is to find the best man, without regard to any prejudice, to carry out any war work. (Hear, hear.) I am quite willing to discuss the stage at which Governments ought or ought not to be associated with the Press, but I am absolutely certain that this is not the first Government which has had associations with the Press. It is inevitable. In the United States of America it is a recognised thing that the head of the State should regularly see the representatives of the most important newspapers in the country. I quite agree with everything that has been said about attacks either upon great officials or small officials, upon great leaders, either in the field or in departments of the State. I agree it is the business of the heads of departments to defend them when attacks are made.

Mr. Anderson: What about honouring the men who make the attacks? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lloyd George: Honouring the men who make the attacks? Do let us have some sense of proportion. Lord Northcliffe is now undertaking a task which was discharged before by a clerk in the Foreign Office. That is the reward given to a great newspaper proprietor for his attacks upon admirals and soldiers. That is sheer nonsense. I am not sorry we have had this discussion. In fact, I am glad we have had it, and I do hope that now these men and others may be allowed to get on with their work. (Hear, hear.) They have got a very difficult, delicate, and invidious task. It is very difficult for them to organise this department under the incessant fire of criticism and, may I say, of insult which has been perpetually hurled at them for weeks. It is only fair, and it is in the interests of the State that they should be allowed now to get along with their work.

THE PRESS AS A REFLECTOR OF PUBLIC OPINION.

If the Press has increased its power in recent years during the war, it is very largely because the platform is not occupied. I remember Mr. Gladstone once saying at a private dinner-party that when there was a stand-up fight between platform and Press the platform generally won. I am not sure that he was right, but of this I am certain—if the Press take a certain line and persist in it, I think the House may depend upon it that very largely they are interpreting public opinion. They are more sensible of public opinion than the House of Commons—more watchful. They have got a means of testing public opinion certainly from week to week, if not from day to day. Therefore I would suggest to the House of Commons, when they complain that the Press is taking a certain line, not to be too sure that the Press as a whole is not interpreting very largely the voice of the nation. In the main, during the war the Press has played a patriotic part. (Hear, hear.) I do not agree with Mr. Chamberlain in one respect. I believe there is more independence among journalists than he was prepared to acknowledge even in quarters he derides. I hope that the House, having cleared the air, will now proceed to business.

Sir H. Dalziel accused the Government of scandalous neglect in not taking up the question of propaganda earlier, and added that experience during the war had shown that the responsible editors of newspapers could be fully trusted not to reveal confidential information. (Hear, hear.)

Lord H. Cecil said people did not want to have a surreptitious alliance between the Press and the Government for the purpose of manipulating public opinion. Then wished the Press to be in a genuine sense a free Press, and the Government to be an independent Government, responsible only to Parliament. Mr. T. M. Healy said there was too much censorship of the Press. He thought there was no reasonable ground of complaint against the appointment of these three noble lords.

THE FLYING CORPS.

THE HYDROPLANE PIGEON POST.

"The drenched messageless homing pigeon is a bird of ill-omen." We were standing in the pigeon loft, about 12ft. by 10ft., with fifty or more carrier pigeons fluttering round us, more interested than disturbed by our invasion of their quarters, writes Mr. G. D. Knox, a special correspondent with the French fleet. The officer in charge of the hydroplane station had been explaining to us the work that is demanded of the carrier pigeon in connection with the hydroplane. Each bird has tied to its leg a little aluminium cartridge that is about the length of the cap of a stylographic pen, and about half as wide across. When the hydroplane goes out it takes two of these birds on board; and the pilot looks on the pigeon as one of his best friends. If he has news of urgency, to send back to his base, or if he himself is in distress, he scribbles a note, puts it in the aluminium cartridge, and sends off the pigeon. The bird alights on a carefully-balanced platform, and is at once entrapped. Its weight rings a bell to summon an attendant, and the message is taken from it and delivered to one of the officers in charge of the station. It is rare that a pilot of a hydroplane has not time to write a note indicating his exact position. If his plight is desperate, however, he might find it impossible to do more than free the pigeon; and it is for this reason, as the officer explained to us, that the messageless homing pigeon is a bird of ill-omen, and is significant of the fact that the pilot has had the misfortune to have his hydroplane sunk, or has been unable to spare the few minutes necessary to scribble off his message.

AN EVERY-DAY INCIDENT.

The hydroplanes usually go up three at a time; and the mechanics run the machines to the starting platform. When all was ready, the bombs were attached; and this was the first time during our visit to the fleet that we were at those quarters with definite preparations for attacking the enemy.

The observer on the hydroplane knows by an instrument when he is in a favourable position to drop his bombs; and if he is low down over the submarine, he always hopes that the speed of his engines will take him away from the shock of the explosion before it has time to reach him. The pilots gave the signal to "let go," and the hydroplanes slid gently down their inclined planes on to the water. The propellers were revolving, and were accelerated slightly so that the planes ran about half a mile over the water with the following wind behind them. At the end of the bay they turned. Even at the distance of half a mile we could hear the roar of the propellers as the engines were accelerated to take the air. At the moment of rising they were head to wind; and they circled round and round the station like the homing pigeons they carried, until they reached the desired height, when they set off on their patrols. Two hours later we were to learn something of the continual risk that hydroplane pilots were called on to face in every-day work. We had left the station for lunch, and the sun had become overcast; a mist made it difficult to see more than a mile or so. As we got back to the station, one of the hydroplanes was returning. The three hydroplanes we had seen going out had met heavy weather, and had been forced to put back. Two of them were missing, and no news had been heard of them, though usually, because it was thought probable that the machines had found it impossible to return home and had flown to England or elsewhere.

IN A FRENCH PORT.

The hydroplane station lay at the edge of a fishing port; and the sight of the port brought home to us vividly the sacrifice that France is making and obtaining. The port was a fishing port. To the novice a fishing port was apt to give the impression of being full of derelict vessels; but here there was no question as to the number of derelicts, for every ten or fifteen yards we passed 10, 15, or 20 ton vessels which were derelict on the true sense of the term. They were tied to the shore; their sails had been taken off them when the Germans attacked in 1914; and though the boats, as it were, were kept afloat, they were not used. The chance once again to put out to sea, to have been boarded out, with the French Government to act as mother-in-law. The Republic has treated them with really motherly attentions. They looked derelict, and are derelict so far as any work is concerned; but the French Admiralty supervises them and paints them, so that on the owners' return they will find that the boats they left to serve as afloat, the French fleet, furnish marines, or as soldiers in the land regiments, are still able to earn a livelihood for their families on their return.

There was one last incident in our visit to the hydroplanes. The launch which had been sent to the station to take us to the harbour had a mere boy in charge of her. He had rather a depressed air, and, with very little questioning, we got from him his tale of woe. In going out to sea, he had found a steamer and a sailing vessel on his course. He had whistled to let them know what course he proposed to take, and the sailing vessel, in defiance of all the rules of navigation, took the signal for herself, and changed her course; with the result that before he knew where he was he had his wireless apparatus carried away. As we came to port he was still sadly thinking of the admiral of the port; but the greater cause of his sorrow was that his ship had been reported for duty on the following day, and he was wondering whether the broken wireless or his possible absence from the scene of action would not seriously impair the efficiency of the French fleet.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KWEILIN"	On 23rd May, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 23rd May, 3 P.M.
WESAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 25th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"FUNGKIANG"	On 26th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 16 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
"HAIHAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	THURSDAY, 31st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elks Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cargo.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
Colombo				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway to Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTESHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if calling about	about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 tons. MOW.	27th May 11 A.M.
	TAMBA MARU 12,500 tons. TUES.	28th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,000 tons. SAT.	15th June 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,500 tons. SAT.	20th July 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 tons. THURS.	30th May.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
† FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES, 11th June, at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS, 20th June, at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MORI Manager.

Telephone 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	MON, 3rd June
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT, 8th June
TENYO MARU	21,000	SAT, 22nd June
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES, 16th July

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to
P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at Intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	... WED. DAY, 5th June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	... SUNDAY, 9th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	... MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, S. S. Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf.

Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 26th May, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 22nd May, at 6 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AS UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

J. H. HITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Princes Building, 100 House Street.

